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CHOICE LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
PER DOZEN ... \$20.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, 1902.

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A speedy and reliable remedy for Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Brain Enigma, Sickness, Over-Brain Work, Depression following Alcoholic and other Excesses, Mental Exhaustion, &c.

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KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned  
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9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.  
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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

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The pleasure of cycling consists in having a First-class Machine, and the above Establishment is always leading in this respect. We are Agents for the famous "NEW ROWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES, and we also supply fittings of every description. Bicycles can be had in Second-hand Machines Repairs executed with promptitude and skill. Enamelling a Specialty.

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PORLTAND CEMENT.  
\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
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General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

WE have this day been appointed AGENTS FOR HONGKONG for the TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL, LIME FACTORY, MACAU.

These Limes have been tested by experts, and found to be SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER FOUND IN CHINA. All houses should be lime-washed with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness and kills vermin. It is a decided check on plague and other pestilent diseases, and it is invaluable for building purposes, having been tested and found to give 60 to 70 lbs. to the square inch breaking strength.

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1902.

[1605]

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SUPERB OLD COGNAC,  
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Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

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This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.  
See analysis and certificate by Professor Casall

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A fine, full, and fruity wine.

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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

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"SPHERE"

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"BLACK AND WHITE" ... 0.80

[336]

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BATH TOWELS,

THIN TROPICAL BLANKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

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[184]

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Cholera and other elements by drinking Pure Water.

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No filter has ever been invented which can be relied on to catch the germs of Cholera the real safeguard against danger of this kind is either to drink no water at all or to drink only distilled water." — St. James's Gazette.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AQUARIUS COMPANY.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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THE SUN IS SHINING

AND

SALES ARE IN FULL SWING

FRUIT SYRUPS.

## INTIMATION

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Only communications relating to the news columns  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor  
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper.

No anonymous or signed communications that have  
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Lieutenant  
P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On the 11th June, at Hiroshima, Japan, the  
wife of Rev. HARVEY BROOK, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VOUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1902.

THE report of Mr. A. H. LAY, Acting  
Japanese Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at  
Tokyo, on the foreign trade of Japan in  
1901, is not so behind the times as many  
consular reports are in the date of publica-  
tion. The Foreign Office received Mr.  
Lay's at the end of March last and it was  
published in England at the end of May.  
It is an improved state of affairs which the  
report records, though it has to be  
chronicled that many unfavourable features  
marked Japan's foreign trade last year. A  
recovery from the evil conditions of 1900  
was made, business relations with China  
were renewed, the rice-crop was plentiful,  
the raw silk export-trade flourished, and  
the outflow of specie was checked; stocks of  
goods fell to normal levels, and "signs  
were not wanting to indicate the approach  
of a period of steady trade." Seeing that  
1900 had seen a balance in foreign trade of  
£8,445,751 against Japan and an outflow  
of specie no less than £4,615,349, it will be  
seen that Japan has reason to congratulate  
herself on a change of fortune. The  
Government had been incurring an excess-  
ive expenditure, the only remedy for  
which was to modify the post bellum  
programme, as it is sometimes called,  
which followed the defeat of China  
in 1895. This policy, says Mr. Lay,  
and the general contraction of credit  
following a period of overtrading had their  
effect. The result was approximate equi-  
valence of imports and exports, the figures  
being £26,114,616 and £25,760,682 respec-  
tively, or a balance of £51,875,298 only in  
favour of imports. In May and October-  
December exports actually exceeded imports  
in quantity. Naturally the mishaps

incidental to a contraction of credit and  
currency were not absent. Bankruptcies  
among the smaller merchants were  
numerous, but the more important mercan-  
tile and financial institutions for the most  
part survived the ordeal. The drain of  
specie, as we have remarked, was checked.  
During the summer of 1901 a sharp rise in  
exchange, caused by exceptional activity in  
exports, led to gold flowing into Japan  
from several quarters. The export of  
bullion and specie in 1901 was as follows:  
gold, £1,171,696; silver, £262,452; total,  
£1,434,178. The import was:—gold,  
£1,087,310; silver, £21,699; total,  
£1,118,009.

The distribution of the trade will no  
doubt be studied with interest. The  
following table, extracted from Mr. Lay's  
figures, shows the total trades of the principal  
countries with Japan and the increases or  
decreases on the figures of 1900:—

Country.	Trade, 1901.	Change.
British Empire		
United Kingdom	£6,835,117	—£2,927,715
Hongkong	5,403,111	+ 315,533
India	5,352,594	+ 2,963,801
Australia	449,076	- 68,959
Canada	352,993	+ 19,451
	£17,884,291	+ 230,134

China	£7,164,469	+ 2852,421
France	3,167,493	+ 326,107
Germany	3,409,057	+ 82,839
United States	11,747,625	- 25,400

With regard to imports, the largest  
decrease in value is in the case of the  
United Kingdom (£2,150,123), but the  
United States are close behind (£2,040,827).  
France's imports have diminished by one-  
half. Australia, Canada, Germany and  
China have also suffered, but India's and  
Hongkong's trade with Japan revived  
both on the import and on the export  
side. No single country took less exports  
from Japan in 1901 than in 1900. The  
United Kingdom's exports increased by  
£22,408. The imports from the United  
Kingdom of cotton yarns, shirtings and  
cotton prints, cotton satin and cotton  
velvets, Italian cloths, flannels, woollen  
cloths, locomotive engines, railway en-  
gines, iron, bar, rails, iron and steel (other),  
and paper were all less than in 1900. In  
fact, the import trade from the United  
Kingdom to Japan diminished by about  
thirty per cent. The only notable exception  
amid a general decline was in  
machinery and engines (other than locomotive),  
the imports of which from the United  
Kingdom in the three years 1899, 1900  
1901 amounted to £299,514, £418,007, and  
£259,440 respectively. However, it may  
be noted that the United States, Germany,  
France, and Belgium also improved on  
their 1900 figures in this line.

We propose to return to this subject  
shortly, as it is impossible to consider Mr.  
Lay's report within the limits of a single  
article.

The German mail of the 29th May was  
delivered in London on the 1st inst.

Three new cases of plague, all fatal, were  
notified during the day ended at noon yesterday.

The third test match between England and  
the present Australian team commences at  
Sheffield to-day. It is to be hoped that a  
definite result will at last be arrived at. Out  
of the last seven test matches in England only  
one was played to a legitimate termination.

A Mr. Darmapala, who is on a visit to Japan  
in connection with a scheme of Buddhist revival,  
has been arranging for a yearly pilgrimage of  
50 Japanese to Buddhasaya in India, from a  
company called the Buddhasaya Sankei-ko,  
consisting of 600 members, 50 of whom will  
choose by lot to make the journey. Mem-  
bership is not limited to religious folk. Special  
arrangements as to passage are said to have been  
made with the Nippon Yuren Kaisha. It is alto-  
gether a novel programme, says the *Japan Mail*,  
as each member will not have to pay up  
more than 10 rupees annually, the thing will  
probably work well.

The following letter applying for a situation  
comes from Japan.—Dear Sir.—About my  
charge I shall not offer any after trial with me  
settled up by your mind. I shall say that, though  
I have received high education, but I have  
little practical knowledge, and I am scheming  
that will become great merchant in the world,  
pursuing after, "Roschild" and "Vanderbilt,"  
to become the Here in the commercial society,  
want great practical knowledge, and ready  
mind, I suppose, therefore I am hoping now to  
get those so if you please kindly employ me  
then I will work any matters which are able  
for my ability.

The *Siam Observer* of the 21st June says:—  
It has been already announced that H.E. Phya  
Sri Sahabodhi, Vice-Minister of the Interior, will  
shortly be leaving on a special mission to  
Europe. Mr. Tower, the British Minister, is  
certain to need a holiday after the illness from  
which he is now, happily, recovering. It was  
announced yesterday that M. Klobukowsky,  
the French Minister, has obtained leave of  
absence for a health trip, and will probably  
be leaving Bangkok for Paris about the  
second week in July. Thus we have quite an  
excuse in prospect from Bangkok to Europe,  
and it seems likely that the immediate effect  
will be to leave politics here comparatively  
placid, not to say dull.

The gregarious owned by foreigners in  
Nagasaki number at present 41, showing a  
decrease of eleven since the end of 1901.

The captain and officers of H.M.S. *Talbot*  
were to have given a dance at Kobe on the 27th  
inst., but postponed it on account of the King's  
illness.

Harmston's Circus, having concluded a  
season at Singapore, has gone on to Soembaia.  
The Barnes Twentieth Century Entertainers  
have arrived in Singapore from Deli.

Former Singapore residents may be interested  
to learn that Vanesa, the well-known Straits  
racer and winner of the Viceroy's Cup in 1898,  
The Barnes Twentieth Century Entertainers  
have arrived in Singapore from Deli.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial  
and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge  
with thanks the following donation to the funds  
of the Hospitals:—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, £50.

Major-General Manabe, of the Japanese army,  
has been placed on the retired list at his own  
request. It is very generally understood that  
this is a sequel of the shooting in North China.  
The General is dissatisfied with the course that  
things took.

A Seoul telegram says that a Mr. Munstead  
(?) who was an adviser to the Foreign Depart-  
ment some time ago, has been re-appointed on  
the recommendation of the Russian Minister,  
and a contract has been signed. This is under-  
stood to be a move to prevent the appointment  
of an American advisor.

It will be seen from the notice appearing in  
another column that the Indian Government  
has notified H.M. Consul at Canton that the  
regulations of the Venice Convention will be  
enforced against all persons or articles arriving  
from Canton at Indian ports which are free  
from infection. This notice particularly  
concerns Parsees and Indian traders exporting  
Canton goods to Bombay and Calcutta.

According to Reuter recently, "owing to the  
remarkable results of recent experiments, which  
show the extraordinary penetrative power of  
projectiles with the so-called Johnson cap, the  
Admiralty has suspended the construction of some  
warships whose armor was hitherto thought  
invulnerable." Caps are used in America, France and Russia, and possibly in  
Germany and Italy, but so far apparently they  
have not found favour in our Navy; and yet it  
is difficult to see why. The advantage gained  
may be seen by a concrete example. If a French 5.45-inch gun attacked a British 6-inch  
casemate at 2,000 yards it would not succeed in  
penetrating; with a capped shot, however, most  
of the hits striking within 200 feet from the direct  
line would penetrate. Now apparently, if Reuter's information is correct, the Admiralty has satisfied itself as to the effectiveness of a  
particular pattern of capped shot; and presumably  
we shall follow the example of other countries, and introduce it into the Navy.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the  
*Daily Express* tells a sensational story of Russian  
terrorism. The ten months' leave and  
hasty departure for Baden-Baden of M.  
Pobedonostseff, the Promoter of the Holy  
Synod, is said to be the result of a decision of the  
Russian "Vehmgericht" or secret council of  
the terrorist party. A few days ago, the story  
goes, a young lady giving the name of one of  
his acquaintances, asked to see the Prosecutor,  
and was at once admitted to his study. On  
entering, she drew a revolver and presented it  
to his head, threatening to shoot if he made the  
least attempt to call for help. She then de-  
manded that he should make a solemn promise to  
resign his official position and quit Russia forth-  
with, adding that, although no one believed in  
his word, yet that he would be wise to keep it,  
otherwise he would infallibly be shot. The  
young lady then left the Palace. A few  
minutes afterwards Pobedonostseff was found  
by his servant lying on the floor in a state of  
unconsciousness. On recovering from the  
shock, says the *Express* correspondent, his  
Excellency at once applied to the Tsar for permission  
to leave Russia. He declined to take  
any measures to discover his visitor.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND  
SIR T. JACKSON.

We are asked to state that the Indian  
merchants of Hongkong having cabled to Sir  
Thomas Jackson their congratulations on  
receiving the honour of a Baronetcy, Mr. H.  
N. Mody has received the following reply:—  
Many thanks, Indian merchants.—Jackson.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *America Maru*, with  
mails, &c., left Shanghai for this port on the  
1st inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow,  
daylight.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived  
at Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st inst., and left again  
at 1 a.m. on the 2nd for Shanghai, via  
Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at midnight,  
to-morrow.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived  
at Kobe at 1 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and left again  
at noon same day for Yokohama, where she is  
due to arrive at noon, to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Shinano Maru* (American  
Line) left Shanghai for this port on the  
2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on the  
3rd inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Porter* left Yokohama  
on the 1st inst., p.m., for Victoria and Vancouver.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 3rd June.

## THE KING'S PROGRESS.

There was no bulletin issued yesterday  
evening, and henceforth there will be only two  
daily, at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Lord Cranborne has announced that His  
Majesty is rapidly getting better, and that the  
moment therefore seems most appropriate for  
public rejoicing. As chairman of the bonfire  
committee, he suggests that bonfires throughout  
the country be lighted to-night.

LONDON, 30th June.

## THE KING'S PROGRESS.

The bulletin issued at ten this morning says  
that His Majesty has slept well. The dressing  
of the wound gives him much distress, but there  
are no bad symptoms of any kind.

LATER.

The evening bulletin says that His Majesty  
has passed a fairly comfortable day, and that the  
discomfort from the wound is less.

## DEPARTURE OF CHINESE ENVOY.

Prince Chen has left London.

## CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

The Conference of Premiers has been opened  
under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. The  
proceedings so far are private.

## COLONIALS INSPECT THE FLEET.

The Colonial and Indian Coronation guests  
have made a tour of the British fleet assembled  
at Spithead.

## THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

## WELCOMED BY THE BRITISH.

The new Attorney-General of Hongkong,  
Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, K.B., made  
his first official appearance in the Supreme Court  
yesterday. An appeal case was down for hearing  
before the Full Court, their Honours W.  
Moigh Goodman (Chief Justice) and A. G.  
Wise (Puisne Judge). Before the business of  
the Court began.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said—Mr. ATTORNEY-  
GENERAL.—The Judges have seen and read your  
commission as Attorney-General of the Colony  
and as this is your first official appearance in  
this Court, my learned brother and I take the  
opportunity of congratulating you on your  
appointment and of wishing you a successful  
and prosperous career. I cannot say that, at  
present, the Courts in which the Judges sit,  
the Judge Chambers, or the office in which  
the work of the Registry has to be performed  
are either convenient or worthy of this rising  
and important Colony. As it is, however, it  
only remains for me to express my sincere  
thanks to you, with all your other work to  
perform, so willingly undertaken, and so ably  
carried out the duty of Chairman to the  
several Sub-Committees who undertook the  
various special duties of organisation, and  
kept the accounts; and above all to the  
Honorary Secretary on whom fell undoubtedly  
the largest amount of work and responsibility.  
For myself I can only say that lasting as must  
be to us all

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

## FIRE INSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 1st July.

SIR.—So long as our insurance offices continue the imprudent struggle for business in the Western district of Hongkong (as illustrated in Barbican) at rates which are unremunerative, so long will there be little ground for satisfaction in the study of the annual fire report. The rates at present being charged do not even now pay the companies owing to the frequent recurrence of these heavy losses, and it is common knowledge that the leading companies would infinitely prefer better risks at proportionately lower rates. As matters stand, the native insurance companies are welcome to all they could take in these congested and hilly constructed buildings, but the ratepayers will be wise if they refuse to countenance a scheme which would involve them in another near approach to water-famine. So long as "the existing lack of interest continues to be shown by the magistrates" in the matter of fire enquiries, so long will there be an ever-increasing ratio of the "unknown origin of fire." The Chairman of our local Association has hit the nail on the head by his statement at the annual meeting: "It almost looks as if those in Chinatown had formed the impression that fire inquiries had been abolished." In fact of that, every layman can see that the closing paragraph of the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 24th ult. is not quite accurate. And so long as the antiquated fire engines (15, 20, 22 and 23 years old things) and the bad water arrangements are maintained, so long will there be no extensive outbreaks of fires. It would be well to point out that under the present circumstances, the prevention of the spread of fire is of far greater importance than in many other cities, and that means exist by which this risk can be reduced.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. R.

## THE WATER BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."  
(Printed)

SIR.—May I be allowed to speak once again? With regard to the matter of the water meters, I do not quite understand if the amount of water to be allowed to each person is to be in the ratio of the amount of rent paid. If this is so, and the amount allowed is more with a high rental and less with a low rental, then such a measure tends only to increase the distress of the poor. This cannot be according to righteousness; there must be a failure somewhere; and therefore I have no alternative but to speak once more on behalf of the poor. With regard to the rainfall: there are two important matters to be considered. The first is the weather, i.e., whether the rainfall is large or small; the second is whether the area over which it falls is broad or narrow. The need for more or less water cannot be regulated by the price of the land, whether more or less.

Will you be good enough, of your clemency, to listen to this short parable? If you feed a cow in order that you may have milk to drink, on the days that the cow gives you more milk do you increase the amount of food that you give to the cow? And on the days when the cow gives you less milk, do you cut down its allowance of food, and thus increase its distress?

(Pastor) WONG YUK CH' O.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 2nd July.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THEIR HONOURS W.-MEIGE GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND A. G. WISE (PUISE JUDGE).

MOSÉS P. KNIGHT.

This was a motion for appeal against the decision of Mr. J. H. Kemp, Acting Police Magistrate, in convicting the appellant in May last of having failed to conform with the regulations of the Building and Public Health Ordinance of 1901 with respect to the provision of an open space in connection with the house No. 26, McGregor Street.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor), appeared for the appellant; and the Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. H. L. Donnay, Crown Solicitor), for the respondent.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case, said this was a motion that the case which was heard by Mr. Kemp in the Magistrate's Court in May last be re-heard by the Full Court on the grounds that his decision was erroneous in point of fact and of law.

The Puisne Judge said he did not know that a re-hearing in point of fact was applied for; he had not seen the depositions.

The Attorney-General asserted that the point before the Court was simply one of law.

Mr. Sharp replied that while a case could only be stated on a point of law and not upon a question of fact, his client appealed on the facts also.

The Puisne Judge remarked that they should have copies of the depositions.

The Chief Justice said he had the Magistrate's depositions before him but they were written so illegibly that he could hardly read them; of course that was not the fault of the Magistrate, who had to be written fast. Copies should have been provided.

Mr. Sharp thought that in that case he could only ask for an adjournment.

The Attorney-General asked what was the question of fact that Mr. Sharp desired to put?

Mr. Sharp answered that they put it as a matter of fact that they had complied with the Ordinance. They appealed on the question of law, but further on the question of fact. They said they did not come under Section 55a of the Ordinance but under 55b, which dealt with houses having frontages to two streets. As a matter of fact, though, it was held that the east side was the rear of the building for the purpose of the question of law they would admit that if either side was the rear it was the east side.

The Attorney-General contended that there was no appeal on the question of fact.

could not be two backs; he would submit that the kitchen side was the rear.

The Chief Justice thought that if the case was to hinge upon a question of fact the Court should have copies of the depositions or else they would have to adjourn. He might lay it down for future guidance that in such cases copies of the depositions, type-written or at least written legibly, must be furnished.

Mr. Sharp said that appears on questions of fact we heard de novo.

The Puisne Judge remarked that meantime he was going to confine himself to what the Magistrate had in his depositions.

To facilitate matters it was ultimately consented to by the Court that Mr. Sharp should read the facts of the case from his copy of the depositions and that their Lordships should, as he proceeded, compare it with the originals.

Mr. Sharp went on to read the depositions, which bore that H. Knight, inspector of nuisances, had on 27th February visited 26, McGregor Street and, finding that no open space had been provided by the owner, had issued a summons against him for not complying with the Ordinance. James Orange, architect of the house in question and neighbouring houses, appeared as a witness for the owner at the Magistracy and stated that he had received a certificate that the house complied with the Public Health Ordinance. The Magistrate, after hearing the full evidence, found the charge proven and imposed a fine of \$1.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sharp's remarks on this point, the Court refused to grant a re-hearing.

Mr. Sharp then went on to argue on the point of law. He said the facts of the case were that in 1896 17 houses were built on the east side of McGregor Street, Wan Chai. The plans were approved beforehand, and the buildings were afterwards "certified" by the Sanitary Board as complying with the then Building and Public Health Ordinance, No. 26 was in the middle of this row of houses. In 1901 a new Ordinance was passed, and in August the three houses situated at the end of the row were built and approved by the Director of Public Works as complying with the Ordinance and as showing an open space. They were afterwards certified by the Sanitary Board as complying with the Ordinance.

The Puisne Judge said it was possible they made a mistake.

Mr. Sharp, continuing his remarks, said it was admitted that there was no area or open space which had been made within the building in question.

The Chief Justice supposed it was admitted that it was an existing building and that every existing building should be provided with an open space in a particular way.

Mr. Sharp admitted that they did not pretend to have done that.

The Chief Justice retorted that in that case they had infringed the law.

Mr. Sharp declined to take that view. The question involved was whether a building which abutted in the rear on an open, unobstructed portion of a street which measured 500 square feet in area was, within the meaning of the Act, provided with an open, unobstructed backyard of 50 square feet of area. Those were their grounds; he admitted they were to some extent technical but thought they were sufficient. It would be unreasonable to say that a 6-foot lane at the back of this house would suffice ventilation, light, and air for this house, whereas a public street 30 feet wide would not.

The Chief Justice thought they should have been more.

Mr. Sharp contended that it was an absolute certainty, when the Ordinance said that a 6-foot lane gave sufficient ventilation, light, and air to add to that area.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the Ordinance did not say it was sufficient but that it must be provided. It had to be remembered that the history of the building legislation of this Colony had been a process of getting concessions from greedy landlords. By degrees the Government had succeeded in getting, bit by bit, houses made a little more sanitary. It did not follow that, because the law only called for a certain amount at the present time, that amount was sufficient.

Mr. Sharp asked if it was to be said that, because it was an old house—and old houses were clearly treated throughout the Ordinance more liberally—a 30-foot road was not within the intent of the Ordinance.

The Puisne Judge remarked that they had to consider not what the Ordinance should have said, but what it did say.

Mr. Sharp went on to say that, according to Section 55b, if a house having two main-frontages upon two different streets was more than 50 feet deep it was to be regarded as two domestic buildings. This house was less than 50 feet deep.

The Chief Justice pointed out that a house with two frontages must have two rear.

Mr. Sharp submitted that that did not apply to a house less than 50 feet deep.

The Chief Justice asked if it was the learned counsel's argument that if a building was 51 feet deep it must have two openings in the rear, but that if it was 49 feet there was no opening at all?

Mr. Sharp said that was his contention. In no place did the Ordinance contemplate the clearing of a space next to the street.

The Chief Justice remarked that the intention of the Ordinance was to better supervise the building of houses in Hongkong. Up till 1888 there was no proper supervision of buildings and plans, and a great number of houses covered pretty nearly the whole piece of ground that belonged to the landlord, who naturally wanted to get the best rent he could and put on his land as many buildings as the law would allow him. The law did not approve of it but could not forbid it because there was no Act passed to forbid it. If there had been large open spaces left it would not have mattered, but every landlord did the same and the result was there was no ventilation except by the public streets. The new law dealt tenderly with them and said "We must begin with existing domestic buildings and have a bit of the roof removed; we must have a piece of that man's land uncovered to the sky and air, so that the light and sunshine may come; therefore we must have half of the roof at the back taken off above the kitchen." The question is: if there happens to be a street on each side of the building, has this got to be provided by the owner with an open space? and the real meaning of the Section is that the owner must uncover his property because it is too far covered up. Under Section 55b they met the problem by making it still more onerous on the man because he had got to leave his open space in the middle of his building, and two of them instead of one. If under 50 feet it did not apply, the question then was that he had not got the extra burden of two open spaces, but he had still to get one open space just as if Section 55b did not exist.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that the Ordinance called both the sides a frontage.

The Puisne Judge said there was no such thing as a house with two frontages under 50 feet referred to in 55b; if under 50 feet, it came under Section 55a.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said he did not think it was necessary to call

an appeal on the decision of the Magistrate—an appeal purporting to be both on fact and law.

The only fact that appeared to be in dispute was as to whether this house at 26, McGregor Street had a rear at all. It was suggested that it had two fronts, because there were two streets running—one on what would ordinarily be called the back and the other on what would ordinarily be called the front. Inasmuch as it was admitted by the solicitor, as appeared by the Magistrate, it was expressly admitted that the rear of this house was upon Albany Street; and indeed he did not see that the solicitor was in the slightest degree to blame, in the interests of his client, in making that admission, because he had only to look at the plan to see it was perfectly right to make such an admission.

Mr. Sharp said that appears on questions of fact we heard de novo.

The Puisne Judge remarked that meantime he was going to confine himself to what the Magistrate had in his depositions.

Mr. Sharp went on to read the depositions, which bore that H. Knight, inspector of nuisances, had on 27th February visited 26, McGregor Street, and, finding that no open space had been provided by the owner, had issued a summons against him for not complying with the Ordinance. James Orange, architect of the house in question and neighbouring houses, appeared as a witness for the owner at the Magistracy and stated that he had received a certificate that the house complied with the Public Health Ordinance.

Leung Yeung, a printer employed by Guedes & Co., printers and publishers, Duddell Street, was fined \$3 and bound over in \$5 to keep the peace for six months for behaving in a disorderly manner during business hours. The defendant had lost some paper, and flew into a temper when cross-questioned on the matter by Mr. Guedes.

STOLEN SUGAR.

Unlawfully obtained sugar seems to be a favourite item of commerce amongst a certain section of the Chinese population just now. Leung Ying, a marine hawker, was fined \$100 or two months' for being unable to explain how he came into possession of 2,510 lbs. of the toothsome dainty. He went to prison.

YET ANOTHER BEACHCOMBER.

Tomey Arthur Beale, an American engineer out of employment, was sent to the house of delegation as a vagrant. He was arrested by Inspector McLean in Yemant.

number of rat-preventers (intending to put them on at the first practicable opportunity) shows that I did not wilfully or intentionally violate the Ordinance in question.

THEFTS FROM KELLY & WALSH.

The manager of the Kwong Hing printing and stationery shop, 68, Wellington Street, was charged on remand with being in possession of one tin of violet letterpress ink, value \$4, belonging to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. J. Hastings. Mr. J. Hayes conducted the prosecution.

Mr. C. T. Letton, manager of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's printing office, Duddell Street, gave evidence identifying the tin of ink as the property of his employers, after which the case was adjourned.

TRUBLE IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Leung Yeung, a printer employed by Guedes & Co., printers and publishers, Duddell Street, was fined \$3 and bound over in \$5 to keep the peace for six months for behaving in a disorderly manner during business hours. The defendant had lost some paper, and flew into a temper when cross-questioned on the matter by Mr. Guedes.

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## EASTMAN'S

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 A.M. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HIS Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 3rd July, at 11 A.M. at their SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Vœux Road, A LARG QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, consisting of— TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FLOWER POTS, CURIOS, &c., &c. TERMS.—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1803]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HIS Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 5th JULY, 1902, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, Duddell Street, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale.)

Full Particulars in Catalogue. On view from Friday, the 4th July.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902. [1834]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HIS Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on SATURDAY,

the 5th JULY, 1902, at 12.30 P.M., at Queen's Statue Wharf, THE Steam-Launch,

"CHOW PO." Built of teakwood, in good condition and working order.

Length ... 62 feet.  
Beam ... 11 feet.  
Depth ... 5 feet 9 inches.

For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS.—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1804]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**M**R. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 21st day of JULY, 1902, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his OFFICES, Duddell Street, TWO Lots of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate in HOLLYWOOD ROAD, UPPER LASCAR ROW AND WELLINGTON STREET.

The Property consists of—

Lot 1. INLAND LOT No. 204, held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 2nd March, 1846, at the annual Crown Rent of \$41.00.

The following houses until recently stood upon the Lots Nos. 139, 141, and 143, Hollywood Road and Nos. 2, 4 and 6; Upper Lascar Row. Nos. 2, 4 and 6. Upper Lascar Row were recently destroyed by fire and have not yet been rebuilt. The monthly rental received before the fire was \$170.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT No. 1309, held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 22nd January, 1844, at the annual Crown Rent of \$12.00. No. 26, Wellington Street, is situated on these premises. Monthly Rental \$90.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to—

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,

11, Queen's Road Central,

or to—

**THE AUCTIONEER.**

Hongkong, 11th June, 1902. [1697]

## LOST.

**A**T Plantation Road Station, a JAPANESE DOG, with engraved copper plate bearing the words: "MOON, ANTS. Reward."

**FRENCH GUNBOAT "ARGUS."**

Kowloon Docks.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902. [1833]

## HONGKONG SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

18, BANK BUILDINGS, WYNDHAM STREET,

FOUNDED in 1891 by DR. CANTLIE, and

conducted for several years by H. E. POLLOCK, Esq., K.C.

Trustee—Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,

C. M. G. B. DODWELL, Esq., R. SHewan,

Esq.

Subscriptions payable in advance:

\$7.50 ..... per half year;

or \$14.00 ..... per month.

The Library contains, in addition to fiction on a number of standard works of Biography, History, Travel, &c., and works of Reference and it is hoped to maintain it up to date.

Intending Subscribers are requested to apply to—

**CAPTAIN SPENCER,**

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,

Ordnance Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [105]

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned hereby notifies that he has completed the building of the New Houses at the Peak on the sites Nos. 106 and 111 (by order of Messrs. DENISON, RAM and GIBBS), which the former Contractor, OY YIK, left unfinished; and that he will not be responsible for any debts due by, or fairly building of, the said ON YIK.

**SUM HING,**

Shanghai Contractor.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1902. [1683]

## CHEONG SHING GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY, WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices very moderate.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUFF & CO.)

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [155]

## MINERAAL LABORATORIUM.

Processes by Amalgamation, Chemical Analysis,

Fire Assay, Chromic and Chlorination.

J. M. KAUFMANN & CO.

METALLURGISTS.

Consulting Mechanical and Mining Engineers;

Assayers;

Experts in Mines, Minerals and Metals;

Mine Managers and Agents;

ROOMSCHE KERKSTE AT,

SOERABAYA, JAVA.

Cable Address: "EXPLORATION."

Soerabaya, 7th August, 1901. [3]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES,

FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. [144]

## INTIMATIONS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

## THE HANOI EXPOSITION

WILL BE OPENED ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

**T**HIS Exposition, which is situated close to the Railway Terminus at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Productions of the greatest variety from France and her Colonies (1st section); French Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Netherlands, India, British India, Straits Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

The WEATHER in TONKIN during the months of November, December, January, and February, is mild and invigorating, and may be compared to a winter at Nice.

The GALLERY of FINE ARTS will contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be organised under the Direction of the Inspection-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

Special EXCURSIONS by Railways and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambodia, Annam) will be organised at reasonable prices.

ATTRACIONS OF ALL KINDS: Military Bands, Theatres, Circuses, Concerts, Aquatic Sports, Balloon Ascensions, Fireworks, Dances, &c., will be provided.

REDUCED PRICES will be charged by all Steamship Lines running to Haiphong, from whence Hanoi may be reached in a few hours by Railway or Steamer.

NUMEROUS First-Class HOTELS and CAFES assure every accommodation to visitors at moderate prices.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to the French Consulates in the Far East.

P. THOMI,

Commissaire Général de l'Exposition de Hanoi.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

NOTICE.

The YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm carrying on business at Mongkok Road, Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Engineers.

**T**HIS Business of the YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm hitherto carried on at Mongkok Road, Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, is being wound up. All persons having Claims against the abovementioned YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm are requested to send a statement of their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July, 1902.

Claims are divided into—

(A) Death claims, and private claims allowed at and under £100 sterling.

(B) Private claims allowed over £100 sterling.

Claimsants under the first class, or their executors, administrators, or assigns, will be entitled to payment of the full amount allowed, from the first instalment of the British General Indemnity due from the Chinese Government on the 1st of July next.

Claimsants of the second class are given the following option:—

(1) Payment by Imperial Chinese Government 4 per cent. sterling bonds at par, redeemable by sinking-fund within a period of 39 years from the 1st of July, 1901. Interest on these bonds will be payable half-yearly, and they will be deliverable in exchange for a discharge in full for the amount of claim allowed.

(2) Payment by Certificates bearing no interest for the amount allowed, which will be given in exchange for a discharge in full of the claim. These Certificates will be payable by Instruments from the service of the British General Indemnity as and when received from the Chinese Government, subject to the prior payment of claims under Class (A) and of the service of bonds which may be taken in payment of private claims under Option (1). Due notice of such payments will be given in the London Times and in the local Press of Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin, and the corresponding coupon attached to the Certificate will then become payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong and China. It is calculated that, under the conditions of the General Indemnity, it should be possible to extinguish these certificates in five half-yearly instalments of not less than 10 per cent., the first of which will become due in the month of July, 1902.

British subjects, being claimants under class (B), or their representative, whose claims have been allowed by the Claims Commissioner, are requested to communicate in writing with the undersigned at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, not later than the 20th of July next, stating the option they desire to exercise with regard to payment by bonds or Certificates.

E. G. HILLIER,

British Delegate.

Peking, 12th June, 1902. [1704]

NOTICE.

The LONDON DAILY PRESS, Ltd.,

10, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1697]

TO LET.

## TO LET.

## NO. 11, MACDONELL ROAD.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, GODOWNS at BLUM BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [171]

## TO LET.

## NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to—

**G. C. ANDERSON,**

4, Polder Street (Ground Floor).

Hongkong, 13th March, 1902. [180]

## TO LET.

## FURNISHED BEDROOM TO LET.

With or without BOARD. Suitable for Single Person or Married Couple. Very healthy and pleasant surroundings.

## V. R.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.  
BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.  
Every Household Required. Depot for  
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;  
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## JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Mexico.

## PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMYEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Brocade and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Pictures.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's  
Road Central.

## PRINTING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Proofs read by Englishmen.

## STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants,  
Fraya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

EISMARCK & CO.  
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Shipchandlers,  
Sailmakers, Engineers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
for Shipowners' Compositions ("Grey-  
hound Brand") and Blundells  
Spence & Co.'s Compositions.

## WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1902, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the following special resolutions will be proposed and submitted:

## RESOLUTIONS.

I.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Mex. \$420,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Mex. \$20 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company.

II.—That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to allot such newly created shares at par among the existing Members of the Company as so much as may be applied for; so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one share of the new issue for every two shares of the old issue held by him and that the amounts payable on such new shares so allotted for should be paid to the Company at such times as the Directors shall appoint.

III.—That the Directors be authorized to dispose of any shares unapplied for by a Shareholder under the last preceding Resolution within the time appointed so as person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

By Order,

E. R. PALMER,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1902. 1763

THE TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, 7th JULY, 1902, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts for the period ending 30th April, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th JUNE to the 14th JULY, inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1902. [178]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Building, on TUESDAY, the 8th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1902, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the 8th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1902. [1702]

Applies to—

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.

Gunmakers.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [1839]

Applies to—

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.

THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.

PRICE OF 12-BOLE CARTRIDGES—

Loaded with ... With Powder

Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primer Cases ... \$8.25 \$8.00

Pegmed Cases ... 6.85 6.60

Electro-Buzz Cases, 7.50 9.25

5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Applies to—

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.

Gunmakers.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [1839]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
SPORT AND ANECDOTE.  
BY AN OLD FOOL.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH IN ENGLAND.  
While we are all so intent upon the inaugural Test Match between England and Joe Darling's second team representing All Australia, it may not be uninteresting and profitable to make a rapid survey of the twenty-four contests which have preceded the battle of Edgbaston. It was quite at the fog end of the season of 1899 when the first match in the old country, under the title of England and Australia, was played. The first combination captained by the cheerful Billy Murdoch; now the friend and companion of W. G. Grace at the London County Club, made themselves so intensely popular in England and showed such good sport, and play that the idea of such a match was generally deemed excellent, and especially as it was felt that this would restore a cordial feeling between English and Australian cricketers, for the course of true friendship had been disturbed by the behaviour of the New South Wales eleven when Lord Harris's team was in the Colonies. The Surrey club have often been tactful, but never more so than when they arranged this first Test Match at Kennington Oval and paid Sussex a shilling of £1.00 to postpone their fixture with our visitors, and Lord Harris never showed more breadth of mind than when he agreed to captain the home team. He was the nobleman so seriously affronted at Sydney, and his action at once insured the success of the match. A splendid English eleven was selected from six counties, and batteing first such a handsome score as 420 was compiled in the first Test Match on British soil. This has only been surpassed by the 434 of 1896, the 483 of 1893, and the 576 of 1899, all these heavy innings being played at Epsom Oval—which is decidedly a curiosity. The three Gracees played, and "W. G." celebrated the occasion by rattling up 152, which alone surpassed the 149 of the Australians in the first innings. They followed on, and then Murdoch played the innings of his life in scoring 153 (not out), or one more than Grace. It was a fine instance of pluck backed by supreme skill, but it did not save the side, for England won the first of the series by five wickets. In estimating the value of this, it must not be forgotten that Spofforth ("The Demon") who laid awake at nights wondering how to get Englandmen out, was unable to play owing to an accident, and I guess that "Old Spoff" would have him now, was worth half a dozen of some of the bowlers on. This was the only Test Match of Fred Grace, who, poor fellow, was buried within a few months, and of E. M. Grace, who is still half and hearty, and married his third wife quite recently. But more strange still, it was the only Test Match in England in which such great bowlers as Alfred Shaw and Fred Morley played a part. "W. G." appeared against the Australians for over year down to 1899, when he retired not because he was unable to bat, but because of his inability to field, although he made a magnificent catch at point which sent back Clem Hill. But "The Doctor," feeling that Test Matches and public opinion were too much for him, told the Selection Committee, of whom he was one, that he had done with Test Matches. It is worthy of note that A. P. Lucas, the model of grace and force in batting, and W. L. Murdoch both remain like "W. G." to ornament our playing fields in first-class company.

THE FIRST VICTORY OF AUSTRALIA.  
In the course of these fables in England, the Colonists have four victories to boast of. The first of these came in the second match, which was also decided at the Oval in August, 1892. This game was played on a slow and heavy wicket, but despite that Captain Murdoch left out such a batter as the late Percy McDonnell, and so fine a bowler as George Palmer, but in the place of these he had "The Demon" Spofforth, who was worth any half dozen ordinary men on such a pitch. The Australians batting first lost six wickets for 30 runs, but the to reached 63 which, however, was left in the rear by A. H. Hornby, the English captain, and his team, for they made 40. But on the morning of Tuesday, the second day, Massie the masterful and Alec Banerman the patient rubbed off the deficiency and scored 66 for the first wicket, of which Massie had hit 55, although he had been missed by A. P. Lucas when 47. This display certainly went a long way towards victory, and the vigour of Massie's cricket may be gathered from the fact that he made a run a minute and hit nine fours and only seven singles. This innings was the turning point, for the whole side were out for 122, so that England only wanted 50 to win. Surely this was a mere bagatelle in a eleven including Grace, Dickie Barlow, Greville, A. P. Lucas, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, C. T. Studd, Maurice Head, Wm. Barnes, A. G. Steel (the present President of M.C.C.), A. N. Hornby, and Edmund Penta. The idea that such batsmen could not collect these 50 was never dreamed of, for even when three like Hornby, Barlow and Ulyett had departed for 51, it seemed idle to imagine that the other seven could not muster 34! But save for the magnificent defensive play of A. P. Lucas, the Englishmen could do nothing against an attack which was all strategy and all "devil." The Colonists ran-went the length of giving a run away so that Spofforth got a chance at Lyttelton. "The Lemon" got his opportunity, and bowled him, and wickets fell until Peate was finally bowled by the bearded Boyle, and Australia had won her first Test Match on the soil of the motherland by seven runs. While every Briton was in a dreadful state of either suppressed fear or open excitement, the Cornishmen never showed a trace of anxiety. Even strong men fainted in the closing stages of this game, and yet Spofforth and Boyle bowled like steeds, and Blackburn kept wicket like the king of

keepers that he was, for no one ever took the ball quite so near to the stumps as this great Victorians, who revolutionised his art and altered the plan of the cricket field. There is no doubt that Spofforth created a fright among English cricketers, for he had all variety of paces and breaks, and the heart of a tiger. It was impossible to break his heart. "Felix" has told us that he was called "The Demon" before ever he came to England, and that the old Colonial, Nat Thompson, first dubbed him so. But the story I heard was that when Spofforth had played his part in dismissing the Marylebone Club eleven for 18 in 1878 he was overcome with joy, and in the dressing-room, while wildly gesticulating, he yelled, "Ain't I a demon? Ain't I a demon?" But all the same Boyle bowled quite as well as Spofforth on that occasion at Lord's, but neither "The Demon" nor any other man ever did such work as he in this victory over England. In all Spofforth took 14 wickets—seven in each innings—for 90 runs. Spofforth's last eleven were against the pick of England came out thus:

three years of first-class cricket. This was the occasion on which Harry Graham, the Victorian batsman, looked on in silence, for a long time, and then he turned round, and with scathing tones said, "Call that black fellow a cricketer. He's a confounded juggler." Well, the witchery of his willow blade, the perpendicular swing of his bat in defence, the sinuosity and electric brilliance of his scoring strokes surpassed all that I ever saw. Moreover, let us not forget that he was an Indian, concerning whose legal right to play there had been much argument, and this was his first match in such company. Moreover, his side were in dire difficulties, but nothing seemed impossible to the Star of the East, who was battling for the famous Isle of the West. During three hours and ten minutes Ranji never made a mistake and scored a bad stroke, and the way he glanced and glided balls to the leg boundary was a revelation. The ball might be dead on the middle stump, or full at his head, as one was, but the ring of spectators was its destination. Ranji was resplendent, but everybody else was mediocre, and the Australians were set 123 to win. They got them for the loss of seven wickets, but not without a struggle which left a little grey patch in the hair of several of the Australians, for long Tom Richardson and Jack Hearne bowled for their lives, but all in vain. Thus Australia triumphed, and, for the first time in my judgment, owing to their superior batting. But in 1899 we had the Cornishmen with us again, and they won the only match of the five Tests which was concluded, when they prevailed at Lord's by no fewer than ten wickets—the greatest thrashing England ever sustained on her own wickets. On this occasion England were bowled out for 206, Stanley Jackson with 73 to his credit alone offering any resistance of note to the remarkable expressness of Ernest Jones, the South Australian fast bowler, who by capturing seven wickets for 88 runs accomplished his best performance in a Test Match in England. Our foes replied with 421, both those young batsmen Clem Hill and Victor Trumper compiling 135. Although Hill met the attack when it was young and strong, the more brilliant display was that of Trumper, who by capturing seven wickets for 88 runs accomplished his best performance in a Test Match in England. Our foes replied with 421, both those young batsmen Clem Hill and Victor Trumper compiling 135. Although Hill met the attack when it was young and strong, the more brilliant display was that of Trumper, who by capturing seven wickets for 88 runs accomplished his best performance in a Test Match in England. 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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 1, nearest Hongkong 2, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 3, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf 4, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's  
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.  
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

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KOBE & YOKOHAMA
KOBE
NAGASAKI-KOBE & YOKOHAMA
MOJI-KOBE & YOKOHAMA
TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI & KOBE
SHANGHAI
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY
AMING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY
SWATOW
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW
MANILA
HOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG
HOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ARRIVALS.  
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"THALES."

Captain Robson will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 3rd inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

1881

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN S.S. LINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

TO NEW YORK (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The following steamer will be despatched as above at monthly intervals, carrying

Cargo of current rates:

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" July, 1902

S.S. "INDRANI" August, 1902

A NEW STEAMER September, 1902

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Agents "Indra" Line, Ltd.

1880

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN"

Captain Robson will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 4th inst., at

11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902.

1882

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL

AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA"

Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's

Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th July, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and

Tes for London (under arrangement) will be

transhipped at Colombo into a steamer bound

direct to Marseilles and London; other

cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via

Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and

value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's

Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

1

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

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PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1902

On 4th July.

"SHIMONADA" 10th July.

"ATHOLL" 20th July.

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"EICHMOND CASTLE"

"LENNOX"

"AFRID"

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1902.

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## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer "Thales," from Foochow 1st July, had light to gentle monsoon, fine and clear weather, light N.E. swell.

The British steamer "Stentor," from Foochow and Amoy 1st July, had fine weather and strong N.E. winds from Foochow to Amoy, nearing Hongkong S.W. winds, squally with rain.

The British steamer "Tiahsing," from Shanghai 28th June and Swatow 1st July, had fresh N.E. winds and fine, clear weather to Swatow; from thence to port moderate southerly winds with passing showers.

The British steamer "Haitan," from Foochow 29th June, Amoy 30th and Swatow 1st July, had moderate N.E. winds and sea, fine and cloudy to Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow light N.E. and S.W. wind, moderate to smooth sea, clear generally. From Swatow to port light W. and S.W. wind, smooth sea and shower. Vessels in Foochow—Haishi, Foochow and Strasburg. In Amoy—Leyuen and Nanwan. In Swatow—Taicheng, Lochang and Hongbee.

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In Amoy—Leyuen and Nanwan. In Swatow—

Taicheng, Lochang and Hongbee.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE

PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passagiers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China, Australia, and Japan.

The attractive features of this Company's service embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIP,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURIA OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's

Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY

through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

## SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings, taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CHINA and the UNITED STATES.

In addition to the excellent First Cabin Passenger accommodation, the "ATHENIAN" takes 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation unequalled on the Pacific, also Steerage.

The "TARTAR" takes First Class and Steerage Passengers only. The run is usually

made between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI and PEKIN A.M. 3rd Freight only.

KOBE W. B. Palmer About 4th Freight or Passage.

SHANGHAI A.G. Cubitt, E.N.E. 5th See Special Advertisement.

LONDON, &c. F. J. Fox SHANGHAI Noon 11th Freight or Passage.

YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE E. P. Martin, E.N.E. 12th July Freight only.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.) For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DUE
STEAMERS.		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 11th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 17th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHIUS"	On 25th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 31st July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 8th Aug.

## HOMEWARDS.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 3rd July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th July.
LONDON	"SARPEDON"	On 22nd July.
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 5th Aug.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 10th Aug.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"IDOMENEUS"	On 13th July.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates) "TYDEUS" On 24th Aug.  
(Taking Cargo at London Rates) "LAERTES" left Penang on the 24th ult., and was expected here on the 2nd inst.  
The S.S. "ULYSSES" left Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 5th inst.

The S.S. "STENTOR," from Amoy, has arrived, and leaves for Singapore to-day.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS, O. S. S. C. O.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPAA"	On 4th July.
TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, and		
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and		
ADELAIDE	"TAIYUEN"	On 26th July.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS		LIVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	JULY.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th
AND AMOY	T. KITANO	JULY.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"MAILZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th
AND AMOY	T. SAITO	JULY.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Poutou at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"BENCLEUCH,"

Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AN DANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"BENEDLI,"

Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on or about 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PEET DABWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA,"

Captain F. F. Bennett, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during its stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ADOLPH OBRIE, Amer. barque, S. Amesbury.

Standard Oil Co.

EVIE J. RAY, Amer. barque, Kasion.

Sander, Weller & Co.

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.  
(FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.)

## STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALICO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

## THE Steamship

## "BISAGNO."

Captain Mizio, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay, the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CAELOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA,  
(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

## "ROSETTA MARU"

375 Tons.

Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

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## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEATHBURN."

FROM NEW-YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

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## "BENGLOE"

## FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FRENCH MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-PORTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, HOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLE, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 14th July, 1902, at 1 P.M. the Company's Steamer "ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Duval, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLE, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. "Australia," whose vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 26th July, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marsa

